THE
BEE REVIVED:
OR, THE
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXIII. Vol. V.
From *Saturday*, *May* 4. to *Saturday*, *May* 11.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

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Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG.

The BEE:
OR,
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,
CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LXIII. From *Saturday May* 4 to *Saturday May* 11.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. The Lords *Proteſt* in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, upon rejecting the *Bill* for preventing Officers in the Army from having their Commiſſions taken from them at Pleaſure.

II. The Lords Proteſt relating to the Election of *Scotch* Peers.

III. An Eſſay upon *Publick Spirit*.

IV. A Letter to ——— Eſq; in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*.

V. Remarks upon the laſt famous Pamphlet entituled, *An Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domeſtick Affairs*.

VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

IX. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, &c. Little Dogs have long Tails; a Story. *Ad Lesbiam*; the ſame in *Engliſh*. A Dialogue in *Newgate*, &c. &c.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

NUMBER LXII.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains,

I. A compleat Liſt of thoſe Members who voted for, and againſt the Bill for repealing the *Septennial Act*; and a Liſt of thoſe who Spoke in the Debate.
II. Obſervations on ſome People's Behaviour.
III. A Vindication of the late Parliament.
IV. A Vindication of the late Vote of Credit.
V. Some Thoughts on Elections.
VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.
VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
VIII. Memoirs of Literature in Foreign Parts.
IX. Memoirs of *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange*.
X. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*
XI. Taſte and Beauty; an Epiſtle to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*.

THE
B E E Revived:
OR, THE
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXIII. VOL. V.

WE shall continue to give an Account of the Proceedings of the last Parliament, and shall in this BEE *lay before our Readers the Lords Proteſts, upon rejecting the Bill for preventing Officers in the Army from having their Commiſſions taken from them at Pleaſure: A Bill which made a great deal of* Noiſe *in the laſt Seſſion.*

Die Mercurii, 13° Februarii 1733.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* preſented to the Houſe a Bill intituled, *An Act for the better ſecuring the Conſtitution, by preventing the Officers of ſuch Land Forces, as ſhall at any Time be allowed by Authority of Parliament, from being deprived of their Commiſſions, otherwiſe than by*

Judgment of a Court-Martial, to be held for that Purpose, or by Addreſs of either Houſe of Parliament: And the ſame was read.

Mov'd, to order, That the ſaid Bill be read a ſecond Time on *Tueſday* next.

Which being objected to, and it being alſo mov'd to reject the ſaid Bill,

After Debate,

The Queſtion was put upon the firſt Motion,

It was reſolved in the Negative.

Contents	49	62	Not Content	78	100
Proxies	13		Proxies	22	

Diſſentient'

1. Becauſe the Exigence of Affairs in Times paſt, or Complaiſance of former Parliaments, have, for ſeveral Years, occaſioned the Keeping up a conſiderable Body of Land Forces in this Kingdom; and, as various Events may happen, to oblige future Parliaments to purſue the the ſame Meaſures, which nothing but the utmoſt Neceſſity can juſtify, they being repugnant to the Nature of our Conſtitution, and dangerous to the Liberties of a free People; and, as the whole Diſpoſition of the ſaid Forces is abſolutely in the Crown: We cannot but think it but highly reaſonable, that when ſo great an Increaſe of Power and Influence, which was formerly occaſional and rare, comes to be annually veſted, and conſtantly exerciſed by the Crown, that ſome ſuch Limitations, as propoſed by this Bill, are not only proper, but neceſſary. And we are confirmed in that Opinion, by the Doctrine ſo often and ſo ſtrongly laid down in this Houſe, that the greateſt Danger to this Nation from a ſtanding military Force, muſt ariſe from the Abuſe of the Power which now ſubſiſts, of Caſhiering Officers without any Crime proved or alledged, and of Garbling the Army at Pleaſure. And we heartily wiſh, that nothing had ſince happened, to put us in Mind of that Doctrine.

2. Becauſe the employing or removing of all General Officers would have been left in the Crown, if this Bill had paſs'd into a Law; for the Enacting Clauſes were only to this Purpoſe, That no Colonel, or other Officer of inferior Degree, having his Commiſſion from the Crown, ſhall be caſhier'd or remov'd (other than to a higher Poſt) or diſcharged from his Commiſſion, or be deprived of the Pay

Pay belonging to the ſame, in any other Manner than by a Court-Martial, to be appointed by a Commiſſion under His Majeſty's Sign Manual to any Officer, not under the Degree of a Field Officer; at the ſame Time there is no Proviſion in the Bill, that nothing ſhall extend to prevent His Majeſty, or His Succeſſors, from diſbanding, breaking, or reducing all, or any of the Regiments, Troops, or Companies now in Being, or which ſhall, or may be raiſed hereafter. And it is further provided, That His Majeſty and his Succeſſors may remove any Officer, upon an Addreſs of either Houſe of Parliament. We conceive therefore, that, as theſe Poſts would ſtill have remained, upon all Vacancies, in the ſole Diſpoſal of His Majeſty, and that the Perſons now poſſeſſing them are liable to be removed for any Breach, or Neglect of Duty, by a Court Martial, or by Addreſs of either Houſe of Parliament, the Prerogative of the Crown would be no other Ways abridged or altered, than it has been on many other Occaſions, particularly in that Inſtance, of making the Judges to hold their Places, *Quamdiu ſe bene geſſerint*, which were formerly during Pleaſure only: Which Alteration has been always approved, and we hope will, in no Time to come, ever be attempted to be repealed.

3. Becauſe the Practice of all the Nations in *Europe*, even where the Government is moſt arbitrary, juſtifies the Intention of this Bill; for no Inſtance can be produced in any other Kingdom or State (as we believe) where Officers are caſhiered or deprived of their Commiſſions, otherwiſe than by the Judgment of a Court Martial; how much ſtronger Reaſons then have we of this Nation to eſtabliſh ſuch a Rule, ſince our Officers are many of them in a Capacity of having a Share in the Legiſlature, where it is abſolutely neceſſary for the Preſervation of the Conſtitution, that every Member ſhould be free and independent; and more particularly at this Time, when we find the Number of Officers having Seats in Parliament far greater than ever it was, even in Time of War, when above three Times the Number of the preſent Troops were kept on Foot?

4. Altho' it was objected in the Debate, That in Time of Danger, upon Suſpicion of traiterous Practices, it might be neceſſary to remove an Officer from his Poſt, tho' the Informations might not be ready to be produced, or proper to be laid before a Court Martial; and yet by

ſuch Officers continuing in their Poſts, great Miſchiefs might accrue to His Majeſty and the Publick. We apprehend, that Objection received a full Anſwer, That, in ſuch a Caſe, an Officer might be immediately put under Arreſt, or ſent to ſome other Poſt, where he could not be ſo dangerous: And we conceive, ſuch a Method of Proceeding will always be thought moſt proper, when the Crime is only ſuſpected, but not capable of legal Proof; for it muſt be allowed, as unjuſt to condemn a Man upon Suſpicion only, as it would be unreaſonable, to let a *Man continue in Power*, who is *juſtly* under *Suſpicion*; that Part of the Prerogative, which will always be eſteemed the brighteſt Jewel of the Crown, the Power of conferring Grace and Favour, would have remained entire, had this Bill paſſed into a Law; only the diſagreeable Part, of inflicting Puniſhments, was deſigned to be limited, or rather ſecured by this Bill, from being turned to an ill Uſe, by the private Whiſpers of ſome *Malicious* or *Vindictive Miniſter*, who may, at any Time hereafter, unhappily get Poſſeſſion of the Royal Ear.

5. Becauſe the Time for the new Elections drawing near, we look upon this as the moſt favourable Opportunity of paſſing ſo neceſſary a Bill, ſince hereafter the very great Increaſe, which may probably happen, of the Number of Officers in Parliament, may render the future Paſſing of ſuch Bill totally impracticable: For while the Officers of the Army remain in their preſent precarious Situation, they may be intimidated by the Threats of an *Unforgiving Miniſter*, from voting even for a Bill of this Nature, and chuſe to purchaſe preſent Security at the Price of their own Intereſt, and their future Independence in Parliament, in which the Liberty of their Country is ſo much concerned.

6. Becauſe we conceive the ſmall Degree of Independence propoſed to be given to the Officers of the Army by this Bill, to be neceſſary to prevent their being expoſed to Temptations, in which (though we are ready to do Juſtice to the Sentiments of Honour and Virtue in theſe Gentlemen) we ſhould rather lament than wonder, to find a diſcouraged and indigent Virtue yield to a criminal, but proſperous Compliance; eſpecially ſhould we have the Misfortune, to ſee an *Imperious*, *All-graſping*, *Power-Engroſſing* Miniſter, who may make their political Submiſſion to his oppreſſive and deſtructive Schemes, the only

only Teſt of their Merit, and the only Tenure of their Commiſſions.

Winchelſea and *Nottingham*	*Willoughby de Br.*	*Straſford*
Scarſdale	*Clinton*	*Bathurſt*
Warrington	*Boyle*	*Bedford*
Suffolk	*Berkſhire*	*Bolton*
Marlborough	*Maſham*	*Cobham*
Marchmont	*Denbigh*	*Tadcaſter*
Weymouth	*Litchfield*	*Bridgwater*
Tweedale	*Craven*	*Cardigan*
Cheſterfield	*Montroſe*	*Gryffin*
Carteret	*Ker*	*Foley*
Oxford and *Mort.*	*Gower*	
	Bruce	

Then the Queſtion was put, Whether the aforementioned Bill ſhall be rejected.

It was reſolved in the Affirmative.

Moved, That an Humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to acquaint this Houſe, who adviſed His Majeſty to remove the Duke of *Bolton*, and the Lord Viſcount *Cobham*, from their reſpective Regiments, and what Crimes were laid to their Charge.

The ſame was likewiſe objected to.

After further Debate, the Queſtion was put thereupon,

And it was reſolved in the Negative.

Content 48. Not Content 77.

1. Becauſe we conceive 'tis the inherent Right of this Houſe to addreſs the Crown, to be informed, who are the Adviſers of any Meaſures that may be prejudicial to his Majeſty's Government, or dangerous to the Liberties of the Nation.

2. Becauſe the Removal of two Officers, of ſuch Rank and Dignity, and of ſuch known Fidelity to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, without any Cauſe aſſigned, or any known or alledged Neglect of their Duty, gave the greateſt Alarm to many of his Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects; we therefore thought it for his Majeſty's Service, to give him this Occaſion to publiſh to the World, the juſt Grounds of his Diſpleaſure, or to detect the Calumny

lumny of their Accuſers; and conſequently to withdraw his Confidence from ſuch pernicious Counſellors.

3. Becauſe, that as the Practice of diſplacing Officers has grown more frequent in Proportion to the Increaſe of their Numbers in both Houſes of Parliament, the World may entertain (however unjuſtly) an Opinion, that the free Uſe of their Votes has been the real Cauſe of their Diſgrace; and the more ſo, ſince moſt of the Perſons, who have been removed, have happened to be Members of one or other Houſe of Parliament.

4. Becauſe Applications of this Nature to the Crown may hereafter protect many of his Majeſty's faithful Subjects from the ſecret malicious Repreſentations of ſome Miniſter in future Time, who (tho' unreſtrained by any Senſe of Truth, regardleſs of his Prince's real Intereſt, and animated only by his own Paſſions) may however be checked by the juſt Apprehenſions that the Applications of Parliament may lay open his Calumnies, and bring upon himſelf the Diſgrace he had prepar'd for others.

Winchelſea and *Nottingham*	*Willoughby de Br.*	*Scarſdale*
Strafford	*Clinton*	*Suffolk*
Warrington	*Bathurſt*	*Berkſhire*
Angleſey	*Briſtol*	*Crawen*
Denbigh	*Abingdon*	*Litchfield*
Marlborough	*Bedford*	*Bridgwater*
Marchmont	*Gryffin*	*Montjoy*
Tweedale	*Maſham*	*Gower*
Montroſe	*Carteret*	*Tadcaſter*
Oxford and *Mort.*	*Cardigan*	*Cheſterfield*
Northampton	*Ker*	*Foley*
Weymouth	*Bruce*	

Diſſentient'

Becauſe we were not conſcious, that any Neglect or Breach of our Duty can be laid to our Charge, much leſs any Want of Zeal and Attachment for his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; we therefore muſt teſtify our earneſt Deſire, that this Motion had paſſed in the Affirmative, that we might have had an Opportunity given us of knowing our ſuppoſed Crimes and Accuſers; and we hope, of juſtifying our ſelves to his Majeſty and the World.

Bolton Cobham

COPY of the BILL.

WHEREAS, in Time of Peace, no Standing Army can be raiſed but by the Authority of Parliament. And whereas the Safety and Liberties of this Nation do (in a great Meaſure) depend upon the Experience and Virtue of the Officers to whom the Command of the Army ſhall be intruſted, whenever any Military Force ſhall be judged proper to be raiſed or kept on Foot. Now, to the End that Perſons of Fortune and Virtue may be encouraged to expoſe their Lives for the Safety and Liberties of their Country, and not be ſubject, by ſecret and malicious Repreſentations, to be caſhiered or removed from their reſpective Poſts in the Army, without any Charge or Pretence of Neglect or Breach of Duty, or without any Examination or Tryal whatſoever: May it pleaſe Your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, That it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Day of no Captain of any of His Majeſty's Troops of Guards, or any Commiſſion Officer under them, nor any Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, or Major of any Regiment, or Captain, Lieutenant, Cornet or Enſign of any Troop or Company, belonging to any Regiment, or of any Independent Troop or Company, or any Officer under them, having his Commiſſion from the Crown, ſhall be caſhiered or removed (other than to an higher poſt) or diſcharged from his Commiſſion, or be deprived of the Pay belonging to the ſame, in any other Manner than is hereafter preſcribed, any Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any of the Officers before named ſhall be guilty of any Breach of Duty, or otherwiſe misbehave themſelves in the ſaid Offices, That then it ſhall and may be lawful for His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to grant a Commiſſion under his or their Sign Manual, to any Officer, not under the Degree of a Field Officer, to try ſuch Perſon by a Court Martial, in ſuch Manner and Form, and ſubject to ſuch Rules, Regulations, and Methods

thods of Tryal, as have been uſually obſerved in Courts Martial, for trying Perſons for Neglect of Duty, or other Misbehaviour in the Army, and to caſhier, remove, or diſcharge any Officer whatſoever, if ſuch Court Martial ſhall adjudge the ſame; any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to hinder or prevent His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, from disbanding, breaking, or reducing all, or any of the Regiments, Troops, or Companies now in being, or which ſhall or may be raiſed hereafter, whenever His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors ſhall think fit to disband or reduce the ſame.

Provided alſo, That it ſhall and may be lawful for His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to caſhier or remove, any Officer whatſoever, upon an Addreſs from either Houſe of Parliament for that Purpoſe.

The next PROTEST relates to the Election of the SCOTCH PEERS.

Die Mercurii, 6° Martii 1733.

THE Order of the Day being read, for the Houſe to take into Conſideration Matters relating to the Election of the Peers of that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*.

Moved to Reſolve, that no Peer who hath claimed, or ſhall claim Right by Succeſſion to any Peerage of *Scotland*, other than a Deſcendant of a Body of a Peer, or Peereſs, who has been in the Poſſeſſion of the Peerage claimed, ſince the 25th of *April* 1690, ſhall be admitted to vote at any Election of a Peer or Peers to ſit in Parliament, for that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, until his Right and Title be claimed and determined in this Houſe.

After Debate,

Ordered, That on *Monday* next this Houſe ſhall be put into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into Conſideration Matters relating to the Election of the Peers of that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*.

Then it was moved to Reſolve, for the better ſecuring the Freedom of the Election of a Peer or Peers to ſit in the

the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, on the Part of *Scotland*, that the Election ſhall be by Way of Ballot.

And a Queſtion being ſtated thereupon, After further Debate,

The Queſtion was put upon the ſaid Motion, and it was Reſolved in the Negative.

Diſſentient'

1. Becauſe this Motion tending only to make a Variation in the Manner of Electing the Peers for *Scotland*, we apprehend it was entirely agreeable to the Intention of the 22d Article of the Union. For, whatever can contribute to make the Election more free and independent, the more it anſwers the Deſign of that Article; and we muſt obſerve, that this Houſe has been ſo far from thinking the Manner of Election unalterable, that a Bill paſſed this Houſe, by which the Election itſelf was entirely aboliſhed.

2. Becauſe, in an Election of this Nature, the Method of Voting by Ballot appears to us infinitely preferable, on many Accounts. For, as it is well known, there are ſeveral Alliances among that Body of Nobility, many of the Peers may be put under great Difficulties, their Alliances drawing them one Way, and their Opinion and Inclination another Way. It is alſo poſſible, that by Penſions from the Crown, or by Civil or Military Preferments, ſome of them may lye under Obligations to a Court, and be reduced to the hard Neceſſity (under the Power of an *Arbitrary Miniſter*) either of loſing their Employments, or of voting againſt their neareſt Relations, and their own Opinion alſo. We apprehend, that no Election can be called perfectly free, where any Number of the Electors are under any Influence whatſoever, by which they may be biaſs'd in the Freedom of their Choice.

3. Becauſe we apprehend, that this Houſe is in a moſt eſſential Manner concerned in the Freedom of this Election; for if Sixteen new Members are to be brought in every new Parliament, under any undue Influence, it may tend to ſubvert the Independence of this Houſe, and, of Conſequence, the Conſtitution of the whole Kingdom. By Means of ſuch an Election, an *Ambitious Miniſter* may make uſe of the Power of the Crown, at one Time to deſtroy the Intereſt of the Crown, at another to oppreſs

the Liberty of his Fellow-ſubjects, and by different Turns protect himſelf from the juſt Reſentment of both.

4. As this Houſe is the higheſt Court of Judicature, and the laſt Reſort in all Matters relating to the Properties of the Subjects of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, we conceive, that every Perſon who is Maſter of any Property, is concerned in the Conſequence of this Motion; for if Sixteen of theſe Members, in whoſe Hands this great Truſt is veſted, ſhould ever be thought to be in the *Nomination of a Miniſter*, the Subjects of theſe Kingdoms may have great Reaſon to dread the Conſnquence of ſuch an unwarrantable Influence, by which their Liberties, Lives and Properties might be rendered precarious-

Boyle	*Marchmont*	*Tweedale*
Bedford	*Bathurſt*	*Northampton*
Carteret	*Marlborough*	*Warrington*
Weymouth	*Winchelſea*	*Stair*
Cobham	*Bruce*	*Denbigh*
Cheſterfield	*Ker*	*Gower*
Montroſe	*Berkſhire*	*Briſtol*
Coventry	*Oxford* and *Mort.*	*Foley*
Strafford	*Willoughby de Br.*	*Tadcaſter*
Cardigan	*Clinton*	*Litchfield*
Bolton	*Aylesford*	
Haverſham	*Montjoy*	

The CRAFTSMAN.

THE *laſt* Craftſman *contains a Repreſentation of the* Livonian Nobility *in the Year* 1692 *to the King of* Sweden, *ſetting forth the cruel Oppreſſions under which they groaned:* Mr. D'Anvers *thinks this Repreſentation of a brave People ſtruggling under Oppreſſion, is a proper Leſſon to his Countrymen while they are chuſing their* Repreſentatives.

Articles of News extracted from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

London, May 4. WE have received Intelligence from ſeveral Boroughs, (particularly in *Kent* and *Suſſex*) that *Bribery* hath been openly practiſed at Noonday, and that the CORRUPTERS have the Inſolence to defy the *late Act againſt it.*——Such are the glorious Effects of CONFIDENCE and CREDIT!

We

We hear from NEW ROMNEY that the Number of legal Votes for that Port, at the Cloſe of the Poll, ſtood as follows.

For Sir *Robert Auſten*——17
George Furneſe, Eſq;——17
David Papillon, Eſq;—12
Stephen Biſſe, Eſq;——12

Whereas the Poll hath been repreſented, in ſome of the News-papers, to ſtand thus.

For *David Papillon* and *Stephen Biſſe*, Eſq; } 16
For Sir *Robt. Auſten* and *Geo. Furneſe*, Eſq; } 11

In Order to give ſome Colour to this State of the Caſe, Mr. *Wightwick*, the pretended Mayor, refuſed to take the Votes of all the *Out-dwellers* who have an undoubted Right; and admitted the Votes of *five new pretended Freemen* for Mr. *Papillon* and Mr. *Biſſe*. He likewiſe refuſed one Mr. *Chalker*, who hath an undoubted Right, and Sir *Robert Auſten*; though at the ſame Time He took Mr. *Papillon*'s Vote.

N. B. There were *five-Out-dwellers*, who came to vote; *four* of whom were for Sir *Robert Auſten* and Mr. *Furneſe*.

They write from Dover, that about thirty Perſons will be proſecuted upon the Act againſt Bribery, for taking large Sums of Money at the late Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament.

Extract from FOG'S-JOURNAL.

MR. Fog's *laſt Journal Contains an Eſſay upon* Publick Spirit, *an* Abridgment *of which we ſhall lay before our Readers.*

Publick Spirit (*ſays* Mr. *Fog*) is ever accompanied with many other Virtues: And the Man, who is poſſeſſed of it, will always have an open and honeſt Heart; he will be prudent, humane and generous, patient in Adverſity, temperate in Proſperity, and intrepid in the greateſt Dangers. Publick Spirit is ever diſintereſted, and incorrupt, abhors all baſe and irregular Purſuits, and can never be made ſubſervient to the Cauſe of Injuſtice and Oppreſſion. There cannot poſſibly be a greater Proof of the Excellency of this Spirit, than that every one would be thought in ſome degree to be actuated by it. The very Men who would

bring upon us the dreadful Calamity of Publick Servitude, pretend, that all their Actions are directed to the Service of their Country. They perſonate Publick Spirit, and uſurp the Name of true Patriots. Even their Troops or Mercenaries, and among 'em thoſe Miſcreants who write for Bread, and who without Truth or Argument attempt to vindicate the Conduct of their Patrons, would fain perſwade us, that they write by the Impulſe of Publick Spirit. As bad as the Times are, few Men, I believe, are to be found ſo abandoned, as openly to avow the Principles of Corruption: And we cannot but obſerve, that the greateſt Proſtitutes carry on their private Intereſt and Ambition under publick Pretences, endeavour to palliate their Crimes, and to reconcile all their Actions to the Rules of Honour and Juſtice. When *S*———Speeched it in Defence of Penſions and Penſioners, alaſs! the good Man did not intend to give Sanction to Bribery. He only aſſerted the Royal Prerogative, and laboured to prevent an abſolute Independency in the Houſe of C———, which if it were to be yielded to, would deſtroy that Equilibrium or Ballance of Power, which is the Eſſence of our Conſtitution.

My Lord———, who lately deſerted the Party and the Cauſe, in which he had from his Infancy been engaged, would notwithſtanding grow very angry, if you ſhould ſuſpect him to want a Grain of Honour, or to be influenced by Ambition or Avarice. He is therefore aſtoniſhed, that his old Friends (whom he has *only* betrayed) ſhould look ſhy upon him, tho' he is not able to behold one of them without ſuch viſible Marks of Confuſion, as always diſcover a Conſciouſneſs of Guilt. But what has this Man really gain'd by his Apoſtacy! Why he has the beſt Promiſes that a great M———r can give him, beſides the Pleaſure of being confirmed in his new Syſtem of Politicks, by the Sunday Lectures of his honeſt Countryman. And this is all he ever ſhould have, if the M——r would for this one time be adviſed by me. I am ſure if Sir——— has half as much Underſtanding, as I am willing to allow him, he will as ſoon make S———A— of C——as beſtow on this Lay-Proſelyte an Hereditary Seat in Parliament. For what Service can he render the A——n, who has now but very little Intereſt, and leſs Reputation to bring with him? Or who would be ſo indiſcreet as to truſt that Man, or expect any Gratitude from him, who has already

already violated all the Obligations of Friendſhip and Society? A Prime M——r has always more Demands made upon him, that he can poſſibly anſwer; and therefore 'tis not unuſual for him to promiſe much more than he intends to perform. But he is at no time ſo well juſtified, as when he breaks his Word with a Traytor. Even I, who never yet bowed my Knee to a golden Image, would hammer out ſome kind of Panegyrick on Sir R————if I could ſee him diſappoint the Hopes of a Man, who is thus earneſt to exalt himſelf on the Ruins of his Country. For this muſt certainly be the Method of exalting himſelf, if we may give credit to his own Declaration, *that he would join with Belzebub to raiſe his Family and his Fortune*; which by the Way is no great Compliment to his new Friends. However, if my Advice ſhould be diſregarded, and his *Lordſhip* after another Year of Probation ſhould receive the Rewards, which he expects, new Dignities, Places, or Penſions; with what Satisfaction or Peace of Mind can he ever enjoy ſuch unrighteous Acquiſitions? He may, perhaps, be able to create a mean Depencency by the new Powers, which are given him, or may purchaſe a Set of Flatterers and Paraſites by the Luxury of his Table; but will the Applauſe of ſuch Wretches be any Equivalent for the Loſs of ſo many valuable Friends, who were proud of that Title, while they looked upon him to be a Friend to Virtue and Truth? Can all the Preferments, which the M————r is able to beſtow upon him, compenſate the Injury, which he has done himſelf, or eraſe thoſe Marks of Infamy, with which he has branded his Name and Character? No! Let him be aſſured, that notwithſtanding any artful Pleas, which he may invent to extenuate his Crime, he will be abhorred by all thoſe noble Patriots, whom he has deſerted, and be deſpiſed by the Party, to which he has ſo ſhamefully acceded.

But let us turn a while from ſuch an hateful Object, and view the Reverſe of this Picture in the Perſon of the Earl of *S————r*; a Man, according to my Eſtimation of Men, far ſuperiour to all, whom he has left in Employment behind him. I do not here conſider him as a great General, or an able Miniſter, tho' in both thoſe Qualities he did much Honour to his Country, and ſuch eminent Services as ſhould ever be gratefully acknowledg'd by *Thoſe* who received the chief Benefit from them. But I

conſider

conſider him now as a true *Britiſh* Patriot, inſpir'd with a double Portion of that Publick Spirit I have deſcribed above. His Conduct during the two laſt Seſſions of Parliament is a ſufficient Proof of the Paſſion and Concern, which he feels for his Country; and the Loſs of his Employments is a Proof of his Diſintereſtedneſs and Sincerity, and therefore the beſt Juſtification of his Conduct. The Speech which he made when the Affair of the *Scotch* Peerage was debated, was the Speech of an old *Roman*, and the Steadineſs and Temper of Mind with which he received the News of his Diſgrace, is never to be met with but in a Hero and a Philoſopher. The very Matters which his Enemies object to him, ſerve in a moſt diſtinguiſhing Manner to heighten his Character. They ſay, that he had due Notice given him, and all thoſe friendly Whiſpers and Admonitions which ſhould influence a Politician to change his Way of thinking, and yet he continued inflexible, and perſevered in his Oppoſition to the Meaſures of the A——n Can his Friends ſay any thing which redounds more to his Honour? They tell us likewiſe, that he is poor, that the Loſs of his Military Command muſt neceſſarily embarraſs and diſtreſs his private Circumſtances; and that he ſhould not therefore have offended paſt Forgiveneſs. Whether there be any Truth in this Report I know not, but 'tis not improbable, becauſe I perceive his Enemies to take a malicious Pleaſure in ſpreading it: And ſuch an Inſult is the ordinary Revenge of a baſe and ſordid Mind. Suppoſing it to be Fact, in what Manner does this Imputation affect his Character? Is it not a Demonſtration of his Integrity? And can it ſeriouſly be urged for any other Purpoſe but to raiſe his Glory, if any thing can be added to raiſe it higher? I have indeed been aſſured, that when he received his Letter of Diſmiſſion, he ſaid to ſome Friends about him, that he thanked God, he had learnt a new Trade, and underſtood the Management of the Plough: Which was ſpoken in the Spirit of that great *Dictator*, who, when the *Samnites* attempted to bribe him with a great Sum of Gold, produced the earthen Pipkin in which he was boiling Turnips for his Dinner, and then ask'd them, if they imagin'd, that a Man, who was contented to live in that Manner, could be corrupted by all the Wealth of their Country?

I cannot conclude this Subject without taking ſome notice of a malicious Story, which I find has obtained Credit, and

and ſeems to have been invented by ill-deſigning Perſons, who incline to make every thing worſe than it really is, and intend by this Means to caſt a Blemiſh on that Part of our Nobility, which is attached to the M——r. 'Tis ſaid, that from the Moment the E. of *S.* was removed, there was not one of thoſe Gentlemen (or but one) who dared to viſit him, tho' he had always lived with many of them in very good Friendſhip. This Report cannot poſſibly be true for two Reaſons: Firſt, Becauſe no ſuch thing ever happen'd before in this Country, or even can happen in a Free State. Secondly, Becauſe *all* our Nobility are born with great Souls, and have great and independent Fortunes: And as they have moreover, all had a liberal and polite Education, it would be a Crime ſo much as to ſuſpect, they could be guilty of a Meanneſs ſo unworty their Birth and Quality.

Articles of News extracted from FOG's laſt JOURNAL.

BY our Advices from ſevetal Boroughs in the Country we learn, that the worthy Gentlemen, who towards the latter end of laſt Summer went their Progreſſes thro' ſeveral Counties well charg'd with bank Bills, in order to prepare the Returning Officers, and ſet them right for the Elections then to come, have not been altogether unſucceſsful,———From ſome Places we hear of nothing but the Marching of Cuſtom-houſe Officers and Exciſemen, of Troopers, Dragoons, and Foot-Soldiers, going to be made Honorary Freemen, in order to elect a free Parliament,—From a Sea-Port Town within leſs than a hundred Miles of Canterbury, we hear, that Votes were bought and ſold by Auction as in an open Market,——In another Place the Returning Officer returns the two Perſons who had the leaſt Numbers upon the Poll, and when the Majority demanded a Scrutiny, he bravely refuſed.——This Fellow being ſuch a Heroe in Knavery and Corruption, we preſume will become a great Favourite with a certain Gentleman, and we may expect to ſee him a conſiderable Perſon.——Theſe are ſome of the Fruits of Septennial Parliaments, and the Increaſe of Place-Men.

Yeſterday 7-night about 11 o'Clock at Night, a Preſs Gang came through Spittle-Fields, Shoreditch, and Moorfields, with Trumpets, Drums, and Hautboys before them, which cauſed many People to leave their Dwellings

in

in order to follow them, by which means they got hold of and impreſſed a great many Men, who joined them only to have a Share of their *Mirth*, but muſt now likewiſe have a ſhare of their *Danger*, if it ſhould be thought proper to *allow* the *Britiſh Fleet* to expoſe itſelf to any *Danger*.

The Right Hon. David Earl of Buchan, one of the Sixteen Peers in the late Parliament for Scotland, and one of thoſe *worthy Peers* who appeared in *Oppoſition* to the *late Exciſe Scheme*, is removed from being one of the Commiſſioners for Trade in Scotland, and from being Lord Lieutenant of the Shires of Stirling and Clackmannan; and Charles Earl of Hopton is made one of the Commiſſioners for Trade in that Kingdom in the Room of the ſaid Earl.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

One of the laſt Daily Courants *contains a Letter from Mr.* Freeman *to* ——— *Eſq; in the Biſhoprick of* Durham; *An* Abridgment *of which we ſhall lay before our Readers.*

SIR,

I Received your obliging *Epiſtle*, and am extremely pleaſed to hear that the *People* in the *North* are ſo well inclined to ſupport the *preſent Government*, notwithſtanding all the invidious *Libels* diſperſed among them; and I confeſs it gives me great *Satisfaction*, to be told by ſo ſincere a Friend, that the *Letter* to the *Freeholders*, publiſhed ſome *Months* ago, contributed in any Degree to ſo good a Work. Indeed ſome ſuch Returns are neceſſary to keep up a Man's Spirit, who is engaged in writing againſt a Party, equally virulent in their *Deſigns*, and in their *Language*, who think that calling a *Miniſter corrupt*, is ſufficient to render him *Hated*, and returning the gentle Appellations of *Hireling* and *Proſtitute*, is anſwer enough to whatever is advanced by a *Writer* on *t'other Side*. At this Rate, *Sir*, Facts and Arguments are baniſhed the Diſpute, and bold Aſſertions, groſs Miſrepreſentations, and ironical Invectives are employed to fix the Name of *Blunderer* on *One*, and of *Blockhead* on the *Other*.

Certainly

Certainly it will prove a very great Baulk to the *Craſtſman*'s obſtreperous Way of Writing, when he ſhall be forced to own, that the *People* of *Britain* in a new *Repreſentative* have given full Evidence, that the *Senſe* of the *Nation* is directly oppoſite to the *Notions* of him and his *Party*, when he ſhall ſee, that in ſpite of all *Harangues* at *Country Meetings*, *Circular Letters*, and *pompous Entertainments*, the *Commons* of *England* diſdain their *Overtures*, as much as they *deſpiſe* their *Suggeſtions*; when the Affection of his *Subjects* to the *Perſon* and *Government* of their *Prince*, ſhall appear with ſuch *Luſtre* as ſhall *conſtrain* the preſent *Promoters* of *Sedition* to drop their *Oppoſition*, and betake themſelves to their *Old Practice* of *Dealing privately* with the *Enemies* of the *Publick*.

The *Noiſe* which the *Malcontents* made about the wonderful *Coalition*, which they had lately brought about, has, I am perſuaded, done their *Cauſe* in general not a little *Miſchief*. Had any ſudden *Invaſion* happened of *Enemies* from Abroad, or any flagrant Act of *Oppreſſion* been entered on here at *Home*, a *Coalition* had been *natural* enough; *Whigs* and *Tories* united to bring about the REVOLUTION. But now while we have a *Proteſtant Prince* on the *Throne*, our *Liberties* ſafe, our *Wealth* great, and our *Trade* encreaſing, to talk now of a *Coalition* among *Men*, who are not ſatisfied with the *Poſſeſſion* of theſe *Benefits*, is talking againſt *common Senſe*; and if any ſuch Thing has fallen out, it ought rather to be call'd a *Conſpiracy* of *Men* abandoning all the *Principles* which they *profeſſed*, in order to *ſubvert* the *Conſtitution*, to gratify their *Pique* and their *Ambition*.

Yet open and glaring as in this Reſpect their *Conduct* has been, they have all along flattered themſelves that it was not at all diſcovered, or ſuſpected; they have bawled againſt *Places* and *Dependance*, *Penſions*, and *ſecret Service*, as if *themſelves* were the moſt *diſintereſted Perſons*, tho' not a Soul, when in *Power*, ſcrupled either the *Salary* or *Perquiſites* of his *Poſt*. The preſent *Elections*, it is doubted, will convince them of their *Error*, and teach them to talk in another *Strain* for the *future*, more agreeable to their real *Intentions* than the florid *Declamations* of Mr. *D'Anvers* againſt *Corruption*, and the *ſelf denying Speeches* of Mr.————, who has never known *Eaſe* ſince out of *Place*.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

THE laſt London-Journal *contains ſome Remarks upon what the Author of a late famous Pamphlet entituled*; An Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domeſtick Affairs, *hath ſaid about the late* Act of Truſt *repoſed in his Majeſty.*

I have carefully read over this *Enquiry*) ſays Mr. *Osborne*) and ſolemnly declare, That I never read a Book where *Truth* and *Falſhood* are ſo cloſely interwoven and blended together, on Purpoſe to diſgrace the *Revolution* and the *preſent Royal Family*, and to deſtroy all *Reverence for Parliaments*, tho' wrote by a Man who *pretends* to be a Friend to them all. The Character which Mr. *Dryden* gives of the Account of the *Popiſh Plot*, is exactly true of this Pamphlet.

Some Truths *there are, but mix'd and brew'd with* Lies,
To pleaſe the Fools, *and puzzle all the* Wiſe.

We ſhall not, at preſent, enter into a *particular Examination* of it, but only make ſuch Remarks and Reflections as naturally ariſe from what the Author has advanced about the *late Act of Truſt.*

He ſays, " that this Act of Confidence and Credit, " which *ſurpaſſes all Truſts* of the ſame kind that ever re- " ceived the Sanction of Parliament, is grounded on the " *ſlighteſt Pretences*, and countenanced by *Precedents* which " fall *infinitely* ſhort of it. One of theſe *Votes of Credit*, " he owns, was given to the late King, upon a Meſſage " from the Throne, That his Majeſty had received Ad- " vice of an *intended Invaſion*; and then he asks, Was " there the *leaſt Reſemblance* between *this Precedent* " and our *preſent Situation in full Peace*, when *no Danger* " is ſo much as *inſinuated?*" —— Again, " Every " Man who reads the common News-Papers, and ſees in " what manner the *Forces of France* are now engaged in " *Italy* and on the *Rhine*, muſt be fully convinced, that " if *Great-Britain* will let them *Quietly Purſue their De-* " *ſigns in thoſe Parts*, their own Intereſt will not ſuffer " them to provoke us, either by an *Invaſion*, or attack- " ing the *Barrier* of the *Dutch*; and we might have lived more

" more ſafely, without a *Troop* or a *Company* this Year, " than at any Time theſe forty Years paſt.

Was there ever ſuch an *Engliſhman* as this Writer? *Great-Britain* muſt let *France quietly purſue* all their Deſigns in *Italy* and *Germany*: Well, and when they have finiſhed thoſe Deſigns, *ruined the Emperor* and *Empire*, what will they do next? —— But this Author anſwers himſelf in other Parts of the Book. Here, indeed, he ſays (becauſe the Argument he is upon requires it) that our preſent Situation *is full Peace*, and that we are in *no Danger* at all: But in the 46th Page, (when *another Argument* required a *contrary Aſſertion*) he has theſe Words. " If we ſhould be unhappily plunged into a War, which " *now threatens all Europe*, under a *Diſadvantage* which " the Nation *never had before*, of being engaged againſt " the united Powers of *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*, &c." And, in Page 58, he ſays, " If our *Finances* had been in " good Order, we might have weathered the *Storm* which " *now threatens all Europe*, and worked our ſelves out of " thoſe *Difficulties* which *ſurround us*.

What a *conſiſtent* and *ſagacious* Writer is this! In one Page we are in *full Peace*, and no *Danger* can be ſo much as *inſinuated*; but in another we are upon the Brink of *Ruin*, we ſhall be plunged into a *War*, which *now threatens all Europe*; and that too under a *Diſadvantage* which the Nation *never had before*, of being engaged againſt the united Powers of *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*, &c. Again, a *Storm* is riſen! and *Difficulties ſurround us!*

Hah, Sir, is this true? and, is it alſo true, that the late *Act of Truſt* was grounded on the *ſlighteſt Pretences?* Can you ſay, with the Heart of an *Engliſhman*, that we ſhould let *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia quietly purſue* their Deſigns, and not ſo much as put ourſelves in a Poſture of *Defence at leaſt*, if not Oppoſition to this growing and *formidable Power*; before which, all other *Powers*, at preſent, *bow*; and to which they all *ſubmit?* Is this a Time to ſay the *Conſtitution* is given up, by placing a *Truſt* in the King, by *Act of Parliament*, to do that, which if he had omitted to do without an Act of Parliament, he would have *violated* the Coſtitution, and broke the Truſt repoſed in him as *King*; that is, as the *ſole executive Power* of the Kingdom, and *Guardian* of the Nation's Safety?

The FREE-BRITON.

THE last Free-Briton *contains a Letter to the Livery-Men of* London, *upon their* Election *of Members of Parliament; but that Affair being now determined, we ſhall not trouble our Readers with any Thing that relates to it.*

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home-Ports, *from* Wedneſday, *May the 1ſt, to* Tueſday, *May the 7th, both Days inclusive; deſigned for the Uſe of* Merchants, *and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Deal, April 29. THE Royal Oak Man of War ſailed Yeſterday Weſtward, but the two Admiral's ſtill remain, with the Namure, Edinburgh, Princeſs Amelia, Grafton, Berwick, Hampton Court, Orford, Captain, Norfolk, Torbay, Burford, Dreadnought, Exeter, York, Buckingham, and Sunderland, and Pool and Griffon, Fire-Ships: the Potuxen, Lux, and the Samuel, Dennis, for Maryland; the Betty, Pyke, for Virginia; the Patty and Salley, Marſhal, for Barbados; the Drake, Hanan, for Genoa; the Friendſhip, Compton, from South Carolina; the Sea Nymph, Sparkes, for Shoram; the Lovely Betty, Mackey; the King of Portugal, Hughes, for Lisbon; the Catherine, Drayſon, for Cadiz; the Elizabeth, Howard, for Liverpool. *Arrived* the Hydra, Sherwell, from Lisbon; the Molly Galley, Cruthers, from North Carolina; and the Benjamin, Skinner, from New York for Amſterdam.

Graveſend, April 29. *Arrived* the Lucy, Richardſon, from Carolina; the Hope, Reed, from Cerella; the Eagle, Dornford, from Malaga; the Harle, Harle, from Venice; Boſphorus, Richards, from Smyrna; the Cadiz, Watſon, from Cadiz; the Reſtoration, Brockelbank, from Mayorca; the Peter and James, Diamond; the Happy Return, Metcalf; the Sarah, Brown; the Endeavour, Hartly, and the Friendſhip, Follers, from Oporto.

Falmouth, April 27. The 25th *came in* the Conſtantine, Whitechurch, from Briſtol, to take in Fiſh for the Mediterranean. *Sailed* his Majeſty's Ship the Saltaſh to the Eaſtward.

Liverpool, April 27. *Arrived* the Recovery, Cotes, from Oporto; and the Marſden, Nottingham, from Carolina.

Southampton, April 29. Since my laſt *came in* the Lovington, Dorman,

Dorman, from Hamburgh; and the Dollabella, Stephens, from Majorca. *Sailed* the Dove, Eaſon, for Cork.

Cowes, April 29. Since my laſt *came in* the Edward, and Mary, Ely, from Bordeaux for Bremen; and the Unity, Edwards, from London, for Dublin.

Deal, April 30. *Remain* the Hon. Sir John Norris, and Admiral Stewart, with all the Ships mentioned in my laſt; alſo the Mary, Macdonnel, for Lisbon; and the ——, Newton, from the Streights for Middleburgh. *Arrived* the London, Cooper, from New England; the Nottingham, Peddie, from St. Chriſtopher's; the----, Capel, from Marſeilles for Hamburgh. At St. Chriſtopher's were *arrived* the Macdoval, Milliken, from London; Apollo, Tobin, from Leghorn; the Pretty Betſey, Chapman, from Medeira. At Mountſerrat, the Cambridge, Donovan, from London. At Barbados the Fanny, Addair, from Cork; the Barbados Factor, Fell, and the Conſtancy, Green, at Virginia, the Micajah and Philip, Bradby, the Whitaker, Whiteing, the Poteuxen, Bolling, the Hartly, Barras, and the ----, Norwood, all from London. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, May 1. Yeſterday *arrived* the Friendſhip, Akers, and the Betty, Turner, from Oporto. This Day the Mary, Gilby, from Calais; and the Charming Nancy, Marmes, from Majorca.

Deal, May 1. His Majeſty's Ship Kinſale *came into* the Downs this Morning, where *remain* the Right Hon. Sir John Norris and Admiral Stewart, with his Majeſty's Ships Outward-bound as per laſt. *Arrived* the John and Sarah, Hunter, from Bourdeaux for Hamburgh; and the Mary, Fulerton, from Gallipoli for Holland. Juſt come to the Downs his Majeſty's Sloop Hawke. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, May 1. *Arrived* the Williamſon, Anſdale, from Virginia; the Nottingham, Pedkie, from St. Chriſtopher's; the London, Yates, from New England; the London Merchant, Thomas, from Lisbon; and the Proſperous John, Smith, from Guernſey. The Anne, Hunt, from Genoa, and the Eleanor, Palliſter, from Dublin, are *arrived* at Barbados; the Friendſhip, Fenton, from London, at Nevis; and the Antigua Merchant, Pain, from Barcelona, at Antigua.

Plymouth, April 30. Since my laſt *came in* the Sommers, Gewin, from the Streights for Guernſey; and the Francis, of and for London, Hitchcock, from Lisbon, in Ballaſt.

Deal, May 2. The Outward bound Ships all *ſailed* this Forenoon. *Came down* and *ſailed thro'* the Hannah, Corniſh, for Boſton; the Pretty Betty, Hawkins for Gibralter; and the St. Anthony, Synnet for Cadiz. Yeſterday *Came down* his Majeſty's Ship Lecſtoff, and *ſailed* to Weſtward. The two Admirals, with the

the King's Ships, *remain*; alſo the Bridgwater Man of War. *Arrived* the Belica, Wadham, from the Streights for Holland; and the ----, Lawrence, from Carolina. The Roſe, Anderſon, from Barbados, is *Arrived* in Ireland, where the Priſcilla, Rhymes, from Carolina, the Apollo, Smith, the Eliſabeth, Smith, the Hotherſhall, Hutchiſon, the Sheldon, Nisbett, and the Chetwynd, Brown, from London, were *Arrived*. Wind E. S. E.

Graveſend, May 3. *Arrived* the Molly, Caruthers, from Carolina; the Four Friends, Chaning, from Boulogne; and the Old Mary, Lawſon, from Norway.

Deal, May 4. The Hon. Sir John Norris, and Admiral Stewart, with the King's Ships *remain* in the Downs as per laſt, alſo the Trial's Increaſe, Stafford, from the Eaſt. Wind S. W.

Falmouth, May 2. Yeſterday *ſailed* the Lethieullier, Shepard, for London.

Dartmouth, May 3. The 1ſt *arriv'd* the Delight, from Aveiro. Yeſterday *ſailed* the Martha, Bond, from Dieppe for Geona; and this Day the Happy Return, Jappie, for Madeira.

Liverpool, May 3. *Arrived* the Squire, Chamberlain, from Virginia; and the William, Montgomery, from Cadiz.

Southampton, May 4. Since my laſt *came in* the Thomas, Luckes, from Rotterdam. *Sailed* the Jane, Fitton, of and for Guernſey; the two Friends, Gordon, of Southampton, for Guernſey; the Thomas, Lecocq, of Alderney, and the Anne of this place, Palmer, for Guernſey; the Peaquite, Smether, of this Place for France; and the Delight, Wadmore, of Southampton, for Cork.

Cowes, May 4. Since my laſt *ſailed* the Anne and Katherine, Alexander, for Norway, the 1ſt Inſt. *came in* the Richard and Sarah, Binſted, from Chicheſter for Cork, and *ſailed* the 2d *Sailed* the Unity, Spriggs, from St. Vallery for Genoa; and the, Princeſs of Brazil, Veale, for the Strieghts.

Portſmouth, May 5. Since Friday Noon *came in* the Princeſs Amelia, Hitch, from Trapani, with Salt for the Baltick! and the Joſeph Snow, Curling, from London for Gibralter. *ſailed* the Stubbington, Wyat, from Canſo; as did his Majeſty's Ship the Leopard, Captain Warren, to Spithead: where are *arrived* from the Downs his Majeſty's Ships Royal Oak, Capt. Solegard, and the Leoſtoff, Capt. Cottrell; alſo his Majeſty's Ship the Lyme, Capt. Danzey, from a Cruiſe, but is ſince gone on the ſame Expedition of Impreſſing Sailors. At Spithead are his Majeſty's Ships Lancaſter, Kent, Lenox, Royal Oak, Leopard, and Lyme, his Majeſty's Ship the Romney, Lord Muskerry, is fall n to St. Hellen's, waiting for the firſt Wind to proceed on her Voyage to Newfoundland.

Graveſend,

Graveſend, May 5. *Arrived* the Lady Elizabeth, Bredemos, from Amſterdam; the two Brothers, Boucant, from Guernſey; and the London, Majoram, from Norway.

No Liſt from the Downs came Yeſterday,

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

NOtwithſtanding what has been reported, that the City of *Dantzick* cannot poſſibly hold out 'till the Succours from *France* arrive, the *French* Court ſeems to be perſuaded of the contrary, and fully determined to ſend the full Number of Ships and Men which were at firſt propoſed, and the neceſſary Orders are diſpatched to the Sea-Ports for that Purpoſe. Beſides the three Men of War, which are already departed with the Tranſports, from *Calais*, ſix others are preparing to depart ſpeedily, and they are ſoon to be followed by ſix more: A Force, they ſay, ſuperior to any the *Ruſſians* can bring to Sea. The Troops deſigned for this Purpoſe are ſaid to amount, in all, to 15,000 Men.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

THE Fubb's Yacht, with the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* on Board, anchored before *Rotterdam*, the *Friday* Morning after their Departure from *London*, and were immediately ſaluted by a triple Diſcharge of the Cannon from the Ramparts, and the Ships in the River. The *Engliſh* and *Hanover* Miniſters repaired immediately on Board, and found their Highneſſes perfectly well. In the Afternoon they were complimented by the Magiſtracy: They continued on Board that Night; and the next Morning, at ſeven, landed, under a ſecond triple Diſcharge of the Artillery, and all the uſual Honours being paid them. They proceeded from thence thro' *Delft*, *Leyden*, and *Haerlem* to *Amſterdam*, where they arrived about five in the Evening. Their Highneſſes made no Stay there, but embarked immediately on Board a Yacht, on the *Zuyder-Zee*, and ſet Sail with a fair Wind for *Frieſland*, where it is not doubted but they arrived in ſafety, in a few Hours.

SPAIN

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

WE have nothing with our laſt Letters from *Spain*; but that Mr. *Keen*, His Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to his His *Catholick* Majeſty, notwithſtanding the great Hopes he had conceived of bringing about an Accommodation between that Court and the Court of *Vienna*, in Relation to the Affairs of *Italy*, has now loſt all Proſpect of bringing it about.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE Barons of the Kingdom of *Naples* have been to offer their Reſpects to *Don Carlos*, and have met with ſo affable a Reception, as has endeared his Perſon to them. The *Spaniards* have begun to attack the Caſtle of *St. Elme*, while 2000 Foot, and 1000 Horſe are poſted between *Capua* and *Gaeta*, to cut off the Communication of thoſe two Places. In the mean Time 4000 Horſe and 8000 Foot are marched into the Capital. Two of the three Caſtles have ſurrendered to *Don Carlos*, and the Siege of the other, with that of *Capoue*, are carried on vigorouſly.

The *Imperial* Troops in the *Mantuan* are ſaid to be encreaſed to 60000 Men, and that their Confederates begin to be alarmed at their Number; but this Report has been ſo often ſpread, and ſo little of the Effects of it ſeen, that it now gains little or no Credit.

The *Imperialiſts* did, indeed, paſs the *Po*, at *Revet*, near *Mirandola*, and attacked the *Confederates*; but were repulſed by the Marſhal *de Villars*, after a bloody Battle, and obliged to repaſs that River.

GERMANY.

COUNT *Mercy* having had another Fit of the Apoplexy, which has rendered him wholly uncapable of the Command in *Italy*, His Imperial Majeſty has granted it to Count *Konigſeg*, Vice-Preſident of War.

The Caſtle of *Traerbach* having ſubmitted to the Count *de Belliſle*, who received a ſlight Wound in the Siege, it is believed the next Expedition of that General will be againſt

gainſt *Coblentz*; by the taking of which, the King of *France* will be entire Maſter of the Banks of the *Moſel*. The Imperialiſts having laid up a large Quantity of Hay and Oats, together with 3000 Bombſhells at *Bingen*, a Company of *French* Volunteers, under the Command of the Chevalier *de la Croix*, made an Excurſion thither, and threw the whole Magazine into the River.

In the Night of the 29th paſt, the *French* Army, under the Command of the Marſhal, Duke *de Berwick*, conſiſting of 60,000 Men, began to paſs over the *Rhine*, having left in the mean Time, 30 Batallions in the Camp at *Spiers*, under the Command of the Marquiſs *de Asfeld*. Theſe Troops poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Lines of *Sellingen*, without any Reſiſtance, while another Body of 40,000 Men paſs'd the *Rhine*, half a League from *Manheim*, and parted themſelves at the Village of *Neckeran*. The fourth Inſtant the *French* Army forced the *Imperial* Lines at *Etlingen* near *Philipsburg*, in half an Hour, with a ſmall Loſs of Men, and but one Perſon of Diſtinction. It is believed that Prince *Eugene* is retired with his Army towards the *Black Foreſt*, after having put a conſiderable Garriſon into *Philipsburg*, and is now encamped at *Helbron*.

Letters from *Dreſden* ſay, that tho' King *Auguſtus* has not abſolutely renounced his farther Pretenſions to the Crown of *Poland*, he ſhews very little Inclination to return thither, and ſeems rather ſatisfied with a Title which he may probably keep, without draining the Treaſures of his rich and fertile hereditary Dominions, than, by aiming at that which is little more than a Title, lay his natural-born Subjects under thoſe Preſſures and Hardſhips they have laboured under for more than thirty Years laſt paſt.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE News we receive from *Poland* is ſo little to be depended on, that we can hardly prevail upon ourſelves to trouble our Readers with Relations, which we fear we ſhall, in the Sequel, be obliged to contradict. However, not to be entirely ſilent, we muſt acquaint them, that a Confirmation is at leaſt pretended of the *Poles* having been defeated by General *Laſci*, with the Loſs of 1000

Men, dead on the Spot, and a great Number of Horſes, deſigned for the *French* at their Landing, taken. It is likewiſe ſaid, that General *Diemar* has cut to Pieces an Army of 10,000 *Poles*, in the Neighbourhood of *Cracow*; but this ſeems to be *Saxon* News.

The *Ruſſian* General, Count *Munich* has ſent to deſire the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Merchants to retire out of *Dantzick*, to be out of Danger of the Bombardment, with which he threatned the City. The Inhabitants continue in the mean Time, to be in good Heart, and pretend that all the Advantages the *Ruſſians* have hitherto gained, have been only over ſuch Works as they have been oblig'd to abandon, for Want of Troops to hold them, and which are not only diſtant from the Town; but will be very eaſily recovered, when they are relieved. The red-hot Bullets, which the *Ruſſians* have thrown into the Town for two or three Days together, have done little or no Damage, only two or three ſmall Houſes being fired, and one Man killed. The Propoſals ſaid to be made to the City, by the King of *Pruſſia*, in Order to put a Stop to the Siege, are in Subſtance, that the City ſhall receive a *Pruſſian* and a *Muſcovite* Regiment; ſhall oblige King *Staniſlaus*, the *Primate*, the *French* Ambaſſadour, *&c.* to retire, and that the two Regiments ſhall remain in Garriſon 'till every Thing is prepared for the Departure of the *Ruſſians*, the Mony paid for their Expences, *&c.* But nothing leſs than extreme Neceſſity can ſurely oblige them to accept of theſe hard Conditions. The 25th paſt, the *Ruſſians* began in Earneſt to cannonade the Place, and the firſt Inſtant their Mortars began to play, which have continued ſince with great Fury, and have done conſiderable Damage; but the *Dantzickers* continued the 3d as reſolute as ever.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THE Malecontents of *Corſica* are ſtill in Arms; and it is ſaid that a Treaty is upon the Carpet, for the Republick to ſell that Kingdom to the Crown of *Spain*.

There runs a Report of a freſh Battle between the *Perſians*, under the Command of *Thamas-Kouli-Kan*, and the *Ottomans*, to the Number of 45,000 Men, which were marching to the Relief of *Babylon*, in which it is ſaid, the latter were entirely defeated, with the Loſs of 20,000 Men

Men on the Spot; however, after ſo vigorous a Reſiſtance, that the *Perſians* themſelves, loſt 20,000 men; but as this News comes by the Way of *Muſcovy*, we ſhall not determine what Credit is to be given to it.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

LONDON, *May* 9.

YEſterday at Four o'Clock the Poll cloſed for Members for this City, when the Numbers ſtood as follows, *viz.*

Alderman Parſons	3932
Alderman Barber	2381
Alderman Barnard	3840
Alderman Perry	3725
Robert Willimot, Eſq;	2984

Barradale Goleſworth Eſq; Nephew to the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wager Knt. is appointed by his Majeſty to be Firſt Commiſſioner of the Foundry at Woolwich; and this Day he is to kiſs the King's Hand for the ſame, at Richmond.

Yeſterday ended the Election for the County of Eſſex, when the Right Honourable the Lord Caſtlemaine, loſt his Election by a Majority of near 1000 Votes.

This Morning the Right Hon Sir Robert Walpole ſets out from his Houſe in St. James's Square, for Houghton Hall in Norfolk, for three Weeks.

Yeſterday there was a Board of Treaſury, when the ſame was adjourned till the Return of Sir Robert Walpole from Norfolk.

* .... Baily Eſq; is choſen Member for the Town of Angleſey on the Intereſt of Watkin Williams Wynne Eſq; againſt Hugh Williams Eſq; their former Member.

Yeſterday Number 32,311 was drawn a Prize of 1000 *l.* and Number 65,630, a Prize of 500 l. in the Charitable Corporation Lottery.

William Gwyn Vaughan Eſq; is rechoſen for Merionetſhire, without Oppoſition.

The Right Hon. the Lord Torrington ſets out in a few Days for Ireland, he being lately appointed Receiver General of his Majeſty's Revenues in that Kingdom, in the Room of Hugh Lord Viſcount Falmouth,

On Monday Night died, at his Houſe in Derby-Court, Channel-Row, Weſtminſter, Captain Richard Davis, who attended Sir John Norris in all his Voyages to the Baltick: He was a brave and experienced Officer, and has died univerſally lamented.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Dorſet, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who arrived lately from that Kingdom with his Dutcheſs, waited on their Majeſties at Richmond, and were moſt graciouſly received.

The ſame Day an Expreſs was ſent from the Admiralty Office, with ſome Diſpatches to Sir John Norris in the Downs.

On Tueſday at the Cloſe of the Poll for Members of Parliament for the County of Eſſex, the Numbers ſtood thus:

For Sir Robert Abdy, Bart.	3378
Mr. Bramſton	3056
The Lord Caſtlemain	2146

We are credibly informed, that Mr. Taylor, a Taylor, in Round Court in the Strand, is poſſeſſed of No 57,795, which was drawn 10,000 l.

On Sunday laſt died at his Houſe at Hoxton, Mr. Prowting, that kept the Mad houſe.

London May 10. This day at Noon the Sheriffs will declare on the Huſtings at Guildhall, Sir John Barnard, Humphrey Parſons, and Micajah Perry Eſqrs; Aldermen and old Members, and Robert Willimott Eſq; Members of Parliament for this City.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore of the Kingdom of Scotland, to be Knight Marſhal of the ſaid Kingdom.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. Thomas de Grave Eſq; to be Comptroller General of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths.

Or

On Saturday died Mr. Groves, Boatſwain of his Majeſty's Ship the Loo, which was Yeſterday notified to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Yeſterday died in Park Proſpect, Weſtminſter, Captain Smithſon of the Regiment of Invalids at Portſmouth.

Nicholas Haddock Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, was on Wedneſday laſt elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity Houſe at Deptford, in the room of Admiral Mighells lately deceaſed.

Mr. Morley, lately a Cadet in the Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, was on Thurſday laſt (by his Majeſty's Command) appointed Enſign of Capt. Levett's Company in the Regiment commanded by the Hon. Colonel James Montague.

Yeſterday Morning died Mr. Bynham, at his Houſe in Downing-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, which Place he enjoyed in the two laſt and preſent Reigns, and is in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Late on Sunday Night died of the Palſay, at his Houſe at Laleham in Middleſex, Thomas Rouſe Eſq; a Gentleman of near 400 *l. per Annum*, formerly an eminent Hop-Merchant in Thames-ſtreet.

Yeſterday Sir Philip Meadows, together with his Lady and Family, ſet out from their Houſe in Whitehall, to ſpend ſome Part of the Summer, at their Seat at Chute in Wiltſhire.

Laſt Wedneſday died, at Chelſea, reputed worth 30,000 *l.* Mrs. Anne Suppleton, a Maiden Gentlewoman, who has left the Bulk of her Fortune to Charitable Uſes.

Yeſterday William Ray was committed to Newgate by Juſtice Mitford, for the Murder of his Wife on Wedneſday laſt in a Brandy-Shop near Little Turnſtile, Lincoln's-Inn Fields. Two Men were committed to Newgate for the ſaid Murder on Wedneſday Night; and it was remarkable, that he went with the Conſtable to guard them to Jail; and was not ſuſpected till the Evidence appeared before the Coroner's Jury when they ſat on the Body Yeſterday.

On Tueſday Mr. Horton of Cornhill, was choſen Cook of the worſhipful Company of Merchant Taylors, in the Room of Mr. Auſtin, deceaſed.

On Tueſday next a Court of Aldermen will be held at Guild-hall, when Mr. John Boſworth will be returned to the Court of Aldermen by the Sheriffs, in order to be ſworn in to the Office of Chamberlain of this City, in the room of Samuel Robinſon Eſq; deceaſed.

Yeſterday Morning died at her Houſe at Hoxton, aged 75, Madam Greenwood, a Widow Gentlewoman of a conſiderable Fortune.

On

On Wedneſday laſt at the Horſe Races at Epſom, four Horſes ſtarted for the 30 l. Plate, which was won by the Lord Anne Hamilton's Brown Stone Horſe, Wonder if he wins.

Enſign Dives, Nephew to Mrs. Clayton, is made a Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment of Foot Guards, in the Room of Captain Reeves deceaſed.

On Wedneſday laſt a Woman was killed in King-ſtreet, St. Giles's, by a Man giving her a Blow on the Head: The Man has ſince made his Eſcape.

On Tueſday laſt Mr. Gibſon, convicted the laſt Term for Forgery, was by the Lord Hardwick, Lord Chief Juſtice, committed to the King's-Bench Priſon for Judgment. His Council moved the Court for a new Trial, but the ſame was not granted.

On Tueſday laſt died John Gape Eſq; who repreſented the Borough of St. Albans in ſeveral Parliaments.

A few Days ago died at her Seat in Dorſetſhire, the Lady Fuſt, Relict of Sir Edward Fuſt, Bart. late of Hill in Glouceſterſhire.

Yeſterday a Gentleman diſordered in his Senſes went into a Field at Paddington, where ſome Men were making Hay, and without the leaſt Provocation took up a Pitch-fork and killed one of them on the Spot.

On Sunday laſt Mr. Bailey, Mr. Mortimore, and Mr. Hurſt, Riding-Officers at Eaſtbourn in Suſſex, with the Aſſiſtance of three Dragoons, made a Seizure of ſixteen hundred Weight of Tea.

On Wedneſday Night laſt Samuel Badham was committed to Newgate by Mr. Juſtice Deveil, as was this Day Stephen Farmer, both for the Murder of Mrs. Barnes, a Farrier's Wife in Eagle-ſtreet, near Red-Lyon-Square.

Yeſterday the Barber's Boy that was committed to Newgate for breaking the Lord Mayor's Windows on the 11th of April laſt, was admitted to Bail by his Lordſhip's Order.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	187	Buried	Males	245
	Females	154		Females	253
	In all	341		In all	498

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 35.

The

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS.

HISTOIRE Ancienne des *Egyptiens*, &c. that is, *The Ancient Hiſtory of the* Egyptians, &c. by Mr. *Rollin*, Vol. IV.

We concluded our laſt Extract from the IV. Volume of this Work, with an Account of *Lyſander*'s fruitleſs Attempt to alter the Succeſſion to the Throne of *Lacedemonia* in Favour of himſelf.

Tiſſaphernes, having now conſiderably augmented his Army, ſent a Maſſage to *Ageſilaus*, in which he inſiſted upon his quitting *Aſia*, and threatned him, in Caſe of a Refuſal, with a War: Upon which the King of *Sparta* marched into *Phrygia*, made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral Towns, and with the Spoil thereof enriched his Officers and Soldiers. The next Spring he came with his Army to *Epheſus*, and declared his Deſign of Marching into *Lydia*. *Tiſſaphernes*, who looked upon this to be no more than a Pretence, gave Orders to his Troops to march with all Speed toward *Caria*, the Place of his Reſidence, while *Ageſilaus*, entering *Lydia*, drew near unto *Sardis*. The *Lacedemonians* gave the *Perſian* Cavalry Battle, before the Infantry could come up to the Relief of the Place, and having defeated them, made themſelves Maſters of their Camp.

This Miſcarriage of *Tiſſaphernes*, added to ſeveral other Complaints made of his Conduct, engaged *Artaxerxes*, not only to diſgrace him, but to cauſe him to be put to Death. And *Tithrauſtes*, to whom that Commiſſion was given, ſucceeded him in the Command of the Army. The new General propoſed an Accommodation with the *Spartans*; to which *Ageſilaus* would give no Reſolution, 'till he knew the Minds of that People: However, he drew off his Forces, for the preſent into *Phrygia*. It was on this March, that he received a Letter from the *Lacedemonian* Magiſtrates, which inveſted him with the Command of the Fleet, and gave him Power to nominate whom he pleaſed, to ſerve in his Room. Accordingly he made *Piſander* his

Lieutenant

Lieutenant at Sea, a falſe Step, in the Opinion of Mr. *Rollin.* He had the Choice of many more experienced Perſons, but being married to his Siſter, he was more ſollicitous to aggrandize his own Family, than of the Publick Good, a common Temptation, adds Mr. *Rollin*, of Perſons in Power.

The *Spartan* Army having been very ſucceſsful in *Phrygia*, *Pharnabazes*, who was Governor of that Country, deſigned a Conference with *Ageſilaus*; which being granted, he put him in Remembrance of the Service he had done the *Grecians* in the *Peleponneſian* War, for which he thought this hoſtile Behaviour of theirs an ungrateful Return. *Ageſilaus* on his Side, inſiſted upon the Freedom of the *Grecian* Cities, as the only Conditions on which he ſhould act as a Friend and Ally. He had been two Years at the Head of the Army, and his very Name was a Terrour to the Provinces of the *Upper Aſia*. Such Succeſs had attended his Cauſe of aſſerting the Liberties of the ſeveral Cities of *Aſia*, that his Thoughts were now bent upon turning his Arms againſt the King of *Perſia*, in his own Territories. *Tithrauſtes* ſoon perceived his Deſign, and, as the only Means he had left to fruſtrate it, which likewiſe ſucceeded, he ſent a large Sum of Money into *Greece* to corrupt the chief Cities, and to engage them againſt the *Spartans*. *Thebes*, *Argos* and *Corinth* entered into an Alliance againſt them, and they were ſoon followed by *Athens*; while the *Lacedemonians* marched into *Phocis*. *Ageſilaus* was getting his Troops ready to march into *Perſia*, when Advice came that *Sparta* was threatned with a formidable War; on Account of which the *Ephori* recalled him to the Aſſiſtance of his Country. He readily obeyed, and by the Way was informed, that *Ariſtodemus* at the Head of the *Lacedemonians*, had fought a Battle, and gained a conſiderable Victory near *Corinth*. The two Fleets met about the ſame Time, near *Cnidos*, in *Caria*, where the *Spartans* were defeated, with a very conſiderable Loſs.

The Defection of moſt of their Allies followed ſoon after, and, from that Time, their Affairs were in a declining State. *Ageſilaus* was in *Boeotia*, and juſt as he was upon the Point of giving Battle, he received an Account of that Defeat. The two Armies, which were almoſt of equal Force were drawn up in the Plains of *Coronea*, Great Slaughter was made on both Sides, and the Battle remained

remained doubtful for a Time: But, in the End, a compleat Victory fell to the Side of the *Lacedemonians*. *Ageſilaus*, returning by Sea to *Sparta*, was received there with all imaginable Demonſtrations of Joy; but his Modeſty and Simplicity, which encreaſed with his Glory, contributed the moſt to recommend, him to the Eſteem of his Country. The *Perſian* Fleet, under the Command of *Pharnabazes* and *Conon*, being Maſters of the Sea, ravaged the Coaſt of *Laconia*; and the latter being provided with a large Sum of Mony, rebuilt the Walls of *Athens*, and reſtored it to its ancient Splendour. This was ſo great a Mortification to the *Spartans*, and raiſed their Jealouſy to ſuch a Pitch, that they made a ſhameful Peace with *Artaxerxes*. *Antalcidas* was charged with this Commiſſion, and, in Order to execute it, he ſailed with a Fleet to *Teribazes*, and concluded the Treaty, according to the Inſtructions given him.

The King of *Perſia* was inſtated, by this Treaty, in the Poſſeſſion of all the *Grecian* Towns, in *Aſia*: And on his Side, he engaged to join thoſe who ſhould acceed to it, and to make War againſt all Oppoſers.

Our Author, after having obliged his Readers with ſome beautiful Remarks, on the Degeneracy of the *Lacedemonians* and *Athenians*, proceeds to give an Account of the Wars between the *Perſians*, and *Evagoras*, King of *Salamis*. The War of *Cyprus* having now laſted ſix Years, *Artaxerxes* employed all his Thoughts to put an End to it, and to that End ſent the main Body of his Forces that Way. His Son-in-Law *Orontes*, commanded 300,000 Men by Land, while *Teribazes* commanded the Fleet, conſiſting of 300 Gallies. All the Forces *Evagoras* could raiſe were inconſiderable, when compared with thoſe of *Perſia*. Tho' it conſiſted of no more than 20,000 Men, and a Fleet, which at firſt was but 90 Gallies, but was afterwards re-inforced by 60, which he built himſelf, and 50 ſent him, together with ſome Money and Proviſions, by *Achoris*, King of *Egypt*, he ſucceſsfully attacked Part of the Enemy's Army. A Sea-Fight ſoon followed, but in that the *Perſians* were victorious.

Salamis being now beſieged both by Sea and Land, the King left the Defence of that City to his Son *Pythagoras*, and ſlipped away by Night with ten Gallies for *Egypt*. His Deſign was to engage the farther Aſſiſtance of King *Achoris*; but in that he did not ſucceed to his Wiſhes:

And, at his Return, he found his Affairs in ſo bad a State, that he was obliged to come to a Capitulation. The Propoſals made him were, to deliver up all the Towns of *Cyprus*, (*Salamis* only excepted) to pay *Artaxerxes* a yearly Tribute, and to remain ſubject to him. The laſt Article was the only Stumbling-Block; but *Teribazes* would admit of no Alteration.

Orontes, who became jealous of his Companion's Glory, accuſed him to the Court, of treaſonable Deſigns againſt the King. *Teribazes*, upon this Accuſation, was conducted into *Perſia*, where he demanded a legal Trial; but *Artaxerxes* was too much employed at that Time, to take any farther Cognizance of that Affair. *Teribazes*, in the mean Time, finding that the *Cyprians* made a ſtout Defence, and that his own Men began to deſert, thought fit to drop the third Article, and, upon the King's Compliance with the other two, raiſed the Siege.

After this, Mr. *Rollin* gives his Readers the Character of *Evagoras*, as drawn by *Iſocrates*, for the Uſe of his Son and Succeſſor, *Nicocles*. He then purſues the Story of *Teribazes*, who was honourably acquitted, no other Evidence appearing againſt him, than a Letter from *Orontes*, his profeſſed Enemy. The War of *Cyprus* being thus at an End, *Artaxerxes* fell upon the *Caduſians*, becauſe, as our Author ſuppoſes, they revolted, and refuſed to pay the uſual Tribute. He went againſt him in Perſon, with an Army of 300,000 Foot, and 10,000 Horſe. The Country was very barren, and the *Perſian* Army reduced to the laſt Extremity, when *Teribazes* relieved them, by the following Stratagem. The two Kings of the *Carduſians*, who were encamped ſeparately, were at Variance; of which Incident, *Teribazes* being apprized, he went to one of them himſelf, in Perſon, and ſent his Son to the other; and informed them ſeparately, that their Antagoniſts was ſending an Ambaſſy to treat with *Artaxerxes*, to which each of them added his Advice to the King he went to, to be before-hand with the other, promiſing to employ all his Intereſt in his Favour. The two Kings, accordingly, diſpatched each his Miniſters, the one with *Teribazes*, and the other with his Son. After this Manner, a Treaty was concluded with both. And *Artaxerxes* returned back with Honour, after having loſt almoſt all his Cavalry, and great Numbers of his beſt Foot Soldiers.

We

We come now to the fourth Chapter of this Volume, which is properly a Compendium of the Life and Death of *Socrates*, chiefly taken from his Diſciples, *Plato* and *Xenophon*. The Life of *Diogenes Laertius* is indeed ſometimes referred to, but is declared to be dry and too conciſe. *Plutarch*, *Cicero*, *Ælian*, and *Libanius*, are likewiſe ſometimes quoted; but the Streſs of this Hiſtorical Relation bears chiefly upon the two great Writers above mentioned.

I ſhall conclude this Extract by an Obſervation of our Authors, *viz.* *That the moſt important and eſſential Point of Hiſtory is that which gives us a Knowledge of the Character and Manners of the ſeveral People in General, and of the great Men in Particular.* The Reader has ſeen the latter, as Opportunity has offered, throughout the whole Courſe of the *Grecian* Hiſtory; and our Author has performed the former towards the Concluſion of this Volume, and in the beginning of that which follows, of which we ſhall, at a convenient Time, give our Readers an Extract.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, *&c.*

A DIALOGUE in NEWGATE.

FArewel, ye Dames of Surry's *fertile Plains;*
To Druryan *Nypmphs, I dedicate my Strains.*
Nymphs, form'd for Love, and Gin's *alluring Stream;*
Hail, Needham! *let thy Duſt inſpire my Theme.*
Aid all, ye Siſters, the Tyburnian *Lays;*
And Love, almighty Love, ſhall win the Bays.
Juſt as the Seſſions clos'd (whoſe dreadful State
Ordain'd the Tripod, for the Felons Fate)
The happy Wretches, whoſe more bounteous Stars
Abſolv'd, hail Joy, and baniſh'd all their Cares:
While brave Mackheath, *whoſe bold advent'rous Hand,*
So oft, on Hounſlow, *made the Trav'ller ſtand;*
Doom'd from the Gallows pendulous to ſwing,
And mount to Heav'n, triumphant in a String.
Stretch'd in his Cell, *with Veins full flowing, lay*
Penſive, as Gameſters, when they loſe at Play.

While in this State, and melancholly Gloom,
Fair Lucy, *lo! approach'd the Hero's Room,*
Beheld the diſmal ſtately Scene of Woe,
And ſhrunk with Horror, wou'd——But cou'd not go.
At length the Heroine ſummon'd all her Spleen,
And ſpoke with Fury of Theatric *Queen.*

LUCY.

Miſs Polly *has thy Heart, I am forgot;*
Lucy's *undone; the* Fleet *has ty'd the Knot.*
From me you rove, to her devote Joys;
Ah, me! I'm ſerv'd as Children ſerve their Toys:
At preſent, fondling, as thy Int'reſts guides;
But when thou'rt freed, alas! thy Love ſubſides.
I own, Miſs Polly, *fair, moſt wond'rous fair,*
And fragrant, as to Cits the Country Air;
As Toys to tawdry Sue; *or Drams to* Jane;
Or Country Squire to Nymph of Drury-Lane.
Tho' falſe, Mackheath, *you ſlight my eaſy Love;*
There's Jemmy Twitcher *would my Flame approve,*
Sues Night and Day, but ſues in vain to me:
His Love I ſlight, as mine's deſpis'd by thee.

MACKHEATH.

You deal unjuſtly, whilſt you doubt my Flame,
And all thy jealous Fears let Falſhood claim:
But, if I'm falſe, never may I get free;
And as I'm doom'd, be noos'd at Tyburn Tree.
Ne'er may I hope another Prize to gain;
But, oh! be taken, whilſt I throw a Main.
The next bright Golden Watch, I ſeize, is thine;
As Frankincenſe, I'll bear it to thy Shrine.
Not ſhatter'd Limbs, to Surgeons, yeild more Joy,
Or unfledg'd Magpyes to the truant Boy:
Not Lovers to an aged Lady's Face;
Or blooming Virgin to a Rake's Embrace:
Not a fat Miſer, to the Padway *Youth;*
Or State Embroils, *to Stateſmen, void of truth;*
Can half thoſe Pleaſures to their Souls impart,
As Lucy *can to my ſtill conſtant Heart;*
Then think, relent, and caſe my love-ſick Mind:
In Peace I die, if Lucy *will be kind.*

LUCY.

LUCY.

But ſay: Is not Miſs Polly *wed to thee?*
How can'ſt thou then be true to her and me?

MACKHEATH.

No, Lucy, *no; I ne'er lov'd none but you,*
You'll ſay, I Promis'd Marriage——why it's true.
But Promiſes are held among tho Wiſe,
As brittle as the Cruſt of Chriſtmas-Pyes.
And to convince thee, Lucy, *I'm ſincere;*
Go fetch Dick Tackem, *and I'll wed thee here.*
Think not, my Love, I mean to wrong thee——no;
For what will it avail, to-morrow ends my Woe.
Since I'm condemn'd, no way to 'ſcape the Nooſe,
Yet, Lucy, *thee, alone, I fear to loſe.*

LUCY.

Oh! ceaſe that Sound, nor pierce my bleeding Heart,
Thou ſhannot die, I'll wed thee in the Cart.
Here lean thy tortur'd Limbs, depreſt with Chains;
Here lull thy Cares; here eaſe thee of thy Pains.
Afford thy Lucy *but one amorous Kiſs,*
And I will well repay thee for the Bliſs.
Be conſtant, and in me thou'lt find Relief:
Say, ar't thou true, Mackheath——*then ceaſe thy Grief.*
It's Due to Lucy *yields the* Triple Tree;
Nor will Jack Ketch *repine to loſe his Fee.*

MACKHEATH.

Can I be falſe, or e'er forget ſuch Grace?
O no, my Fair, I'm true as this Embrace!
To me more pleaſing Lucy *is, when kind,*
Than to ſtout Sailors fav'ring Gales of Wind:
Not guilty, brazen Moll, *condemn'd to ſwing,*
When pregnant found, more joys to 'ſcape the String;
Ladies and Lords admire Cuzzoni's *Note;*
And gaping Crouds the Ballad-Singer's Throat.
But when at Sadler's Wells *with thee, my Dear,*
To ſee thee pleas'd, how bleſt Mackheath *is there!*

LUCY.

LUCY.

Here, take this File, unlooſe thy ſore gaul'd Hands,
And here's the Maſter-key the Goal commands.

MACKHEATH.

To Debtors, not more conſtant Gueſts are Duns;
Or to your Cambridge *Wits, old worn-out Puns,*
Than what I'll be to thee——Now farewell Vice,
Farewell, ye Druryan *Nymphs, farewell ye Dice;*
Lucy *is mine. Hail Heav'n! my virtuous Days,*
Since ſhe converted me, be her's the Praiſe.
He broke his Fetters in the dead of Night,
And e'er the Morn, the Lovers took their Flight.

Ad LESBIAM.

QUaliter ad ſolem foliis morientibus arent
Candida virginea lilia ſecta manu:
Paulatim lento ſic maceror igne, Neæra,
Ut primum radii me tetigere tui.
At mihi dum roſeis tractim, das oſcula labris,
Sentit & attactus debilis umbra tuos.
Mens redit & vigor igneſcit, velut herba reſurgit,
Cum levis arentum recreat imber humum.
Ergo quando oculis pereuntem me oſcula ſanant,
Et mea in arbitrio vitaque morſque tuo eſt:
Perde, neca, ut viſum eſt; ſed dum pereo, oſcula junge,
Sæpe ut ſic vivam, ſic volo ſæpe mori.

In ENGLISH. *To* LESBIA.

AS Virgin Lillies pluck'd from off their Stems,
Wither, and die beneath Sol's radiant Beams;
So when thy Eyes, O Lesbia! *warm'd my Heart,*
I felt a waſting Fire ſeize e'ery Part,
But when you join'd your roſy Lips to mine,
Warm'd by the gentle Touch,——(O Balm divine)

My

My Strength return'd, e'en as deſcending Showers
Call from the Sun-burnt Earth the beauteous Flowers.
Since your Eyes kill, and ſince your Kiſſes cure,
My Life and Death you equally inſure.
Deſtroy me, kill me; be it as you will,
If, as I die, I may your Kiſſes Feel:
From ſuch a Fate I n'ere would wiſh to fly,
Thus oft to live, as often I would die.

Little DOGS *have long Tails.*

A STORY.

I.

WE have it, by Tradition, told,
That Jove, *for Man's Creation,*
Mix'd up a ſwinging Heap of Mould,
And gave it due Formation.

II.

When all were made, a little Clay
Was left; and rather than, Sir,
He'd throw one Bit of it away,
He made a little Man, Sir.

III.

Then from Olympus' *Top around,*
The Earth, his Eyes he caſt, Sir,
And to his Joy all ſmiling found,
But him, whom he made laſt, Sir,

IV.

Says Jove, *what makes thee frown and ſigh?*
The reſt are pleaſant all, Sir;
So (ſays the little Man) wou'd I,
If I were full as tall, Sir.

The

V.

The Men will laugh at me, alas!
The Females too will rig me;
And cry, behold, where-e'er I paſs,
There goes the little Pigmy.

VI.

Thy Caſe, ſays Jove, *is hard, I find,*
But I will ſtrive to pleaſe ye;
I've yet a little Mould behind,
Will make this Matter eaſy.

VII.

Then having ſcrap'd up all the Mould,
That lay ſome here ſome there, Sir.
(Like Diapalma *Plaiſter rowl'd)*
He fix'd it, you know WHERE, *Sir.*

VIII.

And now, thou art as good, ſays Jove,
As any, (tho' the ſmalleſt;)
The Females too, as well thou'lt move,
As any of the talleſt.

IX.

In this 'tis plain, Jove *rightly gueſt;*
For e'er ſince the Creation,
Women like little Men the beſt,
In Acts of Generation.